

# Don't push users

"YOU CAN'T COERCE PEOPLE INTO GIVING UP A HABIT," Sir George psychologist Cam Perry told us, following his preliminary look at the Le Dain drug report. "All the evidence suggests that it doesn't do one little bit of good." And the law, which the report says is a blunt instrument, is not in Perry's view going to make an appreciable dent on the problem.

Perry, though, while disagreeing with Dean Ian Campbell — one of the drug commissioners — on such points as addict and suspect round-up and the retention of soft drug use as an offence, says he has to concede a few points: "The politicians were burned once," Perry said, in reference to the drug users' wholesale disregard of the laws, "and they don't want to be burned a second time." So Perry sees them as a pretty conservative lot and sees the drug commissioners as tailoring recommendations to the extent that they enjoy some degree of acceptance.

What would Perry have recommended as commissioner? First, soft drugs would be legalized, with the same kind of age restrictions that apply to liquor consumption. "The idea that soft drug use leads to hard drug use — though definitions of hard drugs vary — is the equivalent of saying that mother's milk leads to alcoholism," he told us.

The hard drug phenomenon is something else and Perry admitted that he wasn't sure where to go: if you simply shuttle users off to prison, you provide them with one of the best possible supplies — often cheap supplies of drugs, Perry said. If, on the other hand you take it off the law books, you are telling the public implicitly that hard drug consumption is acceptable and the problem will spread.

"Probably the best thing that could be done at present would be

*continued page 7*



# ISSUES & EVENTS

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## O'Brien: Merger will save weak departments

"IF LOYOLA AND SIR GEORGE WERE PREPARED TO WITHDRAW FROM CERTAIN AREAS OF OPERATIONS," Concordia University rector John O'Brien told us, "you could then end up with three English language institutions (in Montreal)." But they would end up substantially different from what they are now.

The statement came in a carefully worded interview with O'Brien who spoke to us about these points —

- is the merger of Loyola and Sir George to form Concordia a good thing for education, that is, does the multi-campus idea of places like the huge State University of New York (SUNY) not cut back student options?
- should businessmen have as much influence as they have on the board of a semi-public institution?
- is the university becoming strictly a business?
- are certain university departments a little too cosy, with many teachers from the same university background, offering fewer points of view?
- how much does administration detail affect the rector's efforts in matters purely educational?

### Merger

"As far as having a double campus of the Concordia

sort," O'Brien said, "I think there are no large advantages of having a super large campus. Beyond a certain point the problems of size and impersonality outweigh the advantages of larger scale. We would be better in our case to have two campuses." We took the point one step further and asked if a merger with McGill might be next. "There are no signs or movements toward that," he said. "I don't see any great advantages in combining

and this will be a problem that will have to be faced by the departments," O'Brien told us.

### Board

Should outside businessmen who make up close to half of the membership of the board of governors have so much influence in university affairs, the rector was asked. "The significant thing about the board," O'Brien told us, is that I can't off hand recall any close votes on any issues. Most matters are passed by overwhelming majorities, so it would appear that the members are not split between a group of business-



McGill and Concordia." What, then, are the advantages of combining Loyola and Sir George? "If you got down to three (institutions), you then seriously pose the question of size: you would be talking about McGill at its present size and Loyola and Sir George substantially smaller than McGill; and given the decline in enrolments and shift in enrolments, I think this could lead in the case of smaller faculties and programs to the question of their viability." We asked the rector if the merger would bring faculty layoffs: "There won't be any lay-offs because of the merger," he said. "There's no doubt in terms of the raw statistics that we need the total number of faculty in Concordia. But there's no point in denying the fact that there have been substantial reductions in enrolment and shifts in student interests

men — who presumably have a questionable set of values — and a group of other members who allegedly have more acceptable values." If you say that businessmen dominate the board, O'Brien offered, you must be saying that the other members accept the same set of values.

### Business

"Either every course must literally break even," O'Brien said, "or some courses have to make a profit to cover losses on other courses." We had asked the rector if certain course offerings — we cited Continuing Education — were consistent with accepted academic standards: "A course which is put on in response to the interests of a certain group," he said, "is responding to an educational need which may not be felt by 99.9

*continued page 2*



### Off to a bad start

The brutal truth is that at age twenty I was a country bumpkin, overgrown and awkward, unsophisticated and virtually unschooled. Further, I had been reared in a corner of the earth (Nova Scotia) which offered no springboard to any prospect except the most prosaic rural existence in an ox-team culture. The seasoning forces of learning and society passed me by. I could scarcely read, could not spell accurately or keep a ledger, and was too shy to impress anyone. I had no dreams of greatness to prod me in any direction. In fact, had you been my father or mother you would have surely put me to work behind an ox-powered stoneboat on a rocky farm, and looked for a simple, healthy country girl to keep me company.

Alfred C. Fuller (Brushman)  
*A Foot in the Door*



# Oil: Compromise best for West, Canada

The National Energy Conference is meeting in Ottawa this week. Mechanical Engineer Hugh McQueen, in the following excerpt from a paper covering various energy sources, suggests that the western provinces meet the federal government half way on oil prices and writes:

The tremendous rise in foreign crude oil prices makes it possible for one to consider that low fuel costs would make Canadian manufactured goods more competitive on the world market and ultimately give rise to improved employment opportunities. (It is the objective of other oil producing states to expand their industry based on inexpensive energy.)

However, Alberta and Saskatchewan would like to raise the prices in other provinces to international levels so that they would receive the maximum returns from their dwindling reservoirs and give their provincial industries a competitive advantage.

In my opinion the provinces should be prepared to compromise on an intermediate price as proposed by the federal government for the following reasons: (1) in restitution for the subsidization of the past two decades, (2) for the sake of equality of distribution of wealth across the nation, and (3) in order to increase the general prosperity of the country in which they would share.

It seems unnecessarily clumsy to charge a high rate for oil and gas so that part of that money will be returned in equalization payments. It would appear rather difficult for recipient provinces to properly redistribute subsidies to their industries. Furthermore, the argument by the provinces that they normally control resource prices such as hydro-electricity or metallic minerals is not entirely valid since the price has generally been set at cost plus a moderate profit as tempered by competition. There is a precedent for a Canadian price lower than the international one in the compliance of the copper industry with a federal government request about two years ago.

If the internal price was controlled by the federal government, it could be increased at suitable times to encourage exploration and to ensure the necessary development of arctic or off-shore oil and the construction of pipelines. The producing provinces should consider depositing some of their "windfall" taxes or royalties in a fund for financing major energy installations thus reducing the need for foreign capital and providing them with revenue when their oil is depleted.

One of the installations most urgently required is that which would guarantee security of supply to Eastern Canada, namely the extension of a pipeline to Quebec City so that supplies could be shipped to the Maritimes even in winter. However, if the Canadian price is the same as the international, it might be more logical to postpone it and continue imports.

The increases in prices posted by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries appear very disconcerting to those who have benefited from low oil prices over the last two decades. However, if

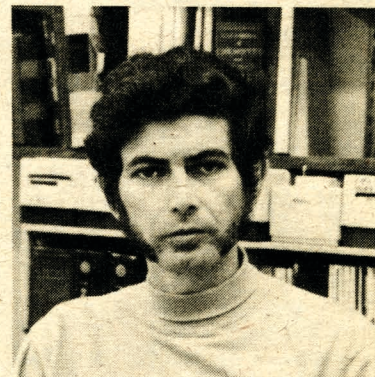
one takes the viewpoint of a producing country it is surprising that the prices were not raised earlier. In any resource producing country, the resources are exported in a raw form basically as a means of purchasing needed goods and services from other countries. The greatest advantage would be derived from raw material by processing it before export; but if this can not be done, the best

return possible should be obtained dependant upon the competition from other producers. If the resource cannot be developed competitively, it cannot be exported; however, it can be utilized within the country as a means of creating employment, saving foreign exchange or providing a secure supply (which was the situation with oil in Canada and the United States during the last two decades).

In terms of export, Canada has been in the advantageous position of having access to a subsidized market and thus has been able to export oil at a high price and import at a low price. In the present situation in which Canadian oil cannot be moved to the eastern provinces, then exports should be continued at the world prices to

balance the cost of imports. The price differential above the controlled internal price should be used primarily to subsidize the imports thus maintaining a uniform price throughout the nation.

Given the limited reserves of Albertan oil, exports should be curbed but a rigid ban is not ne-



cessarily the most beneficial policy. Export should be used sparingly to maintain balance of payments and to help pay the capital charges of the new installations when new resources, such as arctic oil, are brought to production. Export contracts could also include non-monetary terms such as access to new technologies of coal gasification, breeder reactors or fusion energy. Exports could also be used to alleviate world political or economic crises.

## Appointment

Roger Verschling has been appointed dean of science for five years starting June 1.

Howard Greer

## LETTERS

I am glad to see how, in his interesting letter on schoolmasters that appeared last week in *Issues and Events*, Mr. Christy McCormick made such generous use of quotations from my little squib of the previous week. It will certainly do readers no harm to be re-exposed to what I had felt, as I wrote it, were the salient points.

It appears, *inter alia*, that Mr. McCormick sets a higher value on television than do I, and he may have good reasons based on an experience of that medium greater than mine. On my side, from what sometimes seems an all but interminable experience of

them, I would rate schoolmasters far less impressive monsters than those Mr. McCormick offers in his letter. Flatteringly, but I think inaccurately, he invests schoolmasters with a persuasiveness I would not be able to attribute even to television. Overbearing, overpowering, overweening? Hardly. Schoolmasters are, in the main, dull dogs underbred, underpaid, underfed, and under the multiplex thumb of governments, principals, parents and students.

With my compliments to you and Mr. McCormick I remain, dear sir,

*continued from page 1*

percent of the people in the university but it may be as personalized and effective as the university can make it." We asked the rector what he thought of university advertising and marketing techniques used to grab students: "A certain amount of it is useful but beyond a certain point, it's probably a waste of effort and money." O'Brien said that the administration was often pressured by departments to advertise because faculty watched other schools do it and feared Sir George would fall behind.

### In-departments

Are departments as discriminating as they might be in selecting faculty? The rector said it was a classic problem but said that there were certain developments that had happened that would prevent the growth of department with narrow points of view: first, there's now more choice available in faculty selection than there was five or ten years ago; departments were growing at such a feverish pace in

the sixties, that it was then a matter of who could be got than who could best complement the pattern of departments; there is much more advertising of academic openings now, he said, "and you get a broader list to select from." O'Brien said that it was the job of the Dean to question suspicious developments and patterns of the departments.

### Rector

We asked O'Brien if he perhaps spent too much time worrying about non-academic matters like keeping cafete-

ria patrons happy at the expense of academic concerns. He told us that the job involved a lot of detail - which he didn't mind attending to - and said the more detail delegated to others the better, so long as he had a sufficient grasp of detail to understand on-going issues. The main problem, O'Brien said, was that the situation changed every year and so, delegating people to handle detail was a time-consuming detail in itself. "By the time you've finished delegating responsibility, the set of major concerns has shifted considerably and you have to start the process over again."

**Retirement:** "I very much doubt that I will retire at retirement age from the position of Rector, or whatever it's called then."

**Alternatives:** Return to teaching, move on to another university, government.

**American politics:** "Nixon has gone beyond the limits of credibility" but impeachment "would be a disturbing thing."

**Drugs:** Emotionalism must go before solutions come.

**James Bay:** "We started too late to recognize the rights of the Indians" but the lessons of James Bay should mark a "watershed" in our approach to new issues.

**Environment/Cities:** "We can afford to invest in a better environment" and rapid transit to decentralize congested cities.

**Personal politics:** "I was brought up a liberal... and I suppose I am one even though I haven't always voted that way."



# SPREAD

## WHAT HAPPENED?!

### Bleak Spaces

Sir George fine arts prof. and Green Spaces vice president. Reesa Greenberg told us that the Van Horne home had three things going for it: first, it was the home of the guy who strung this country together with the C.P.R. — older readers will remember the C.P.R. as a railway. Secondly, recent studies have shown Edward Colonna, the man who did the interiors of the house, to be an important force in art deco and the home represented the last solid example of his work; thirdly, the Sherbrooke Street house was destroyed, pointing the way to an inglorious future for preservation-minded Montrealers unless they rallied round — if something as important as the Van Horne place could go, the reasoning goes, then anything can.

"We now have legislation in Quebec but it is never implemented because of ministerial veto power," Greenberg said. "The minister, Denis Hardy — as he did in the case of the Van Horne house — will not take the advice of the committees appointed by him."

But the preservation picture is bleak: unless you have a policy and a philosophy that backs preservation, Greenberg told us, you're not going to get anywhere — and it doesn't exist either on the local or on the regional level in Quebec; one of the reasons it doesn't exist, although Greenberg counts this as secondary, is that preservation is largely an English interest with only some French support. "There are French people interested in preservation and conservation," Greenberg said, "but in terms of a grass-roots issue, it doesn't have the same support. But I doubt that even with grass-roots support things would be any different because the lawmakers determine everything in the end whether or not the people want it."

What keeps Greenberg going in a fight that looks hopeless? "Something is better than nothing," she said, "and there have been compromise victories — Windsor Station is still standing, the Sulpician land has not been built on, the city hasn't yet erected the Olympic village on the municipal golf course, the Shaughnessy home is still standing."

Other small optimistic signs: Developers aren't much nicer than they used to be but they move a little more carefully when they suspect an outcry; legal precedents in

### Late reflections

...It is nothing to the real estate speculator that the growth of a city destroys the very purpose for which it may legitimately exist... Sufficient unto the day is the evil he creates...

Lewis Mumford  
*Sticks & Stones*



### Unanswered prayer

I do not like you, Jean Drapeau,  
And well I know the reason why:  
Your concentration on the cash  
(That peasant passion)  
Shows always in the lipless grin  
Under the little merciless moustache,  
Revealing what ideas swim within  
The circle of your skull  
To make our city — in the modern fashion —  
Not beautiful  
But only big, and rich, and dull.

No, no,  
Drapeau!  
Your dream of urban excellence is not mine  
Of the great good place  
Where the present meets the past face to face,  
Where all can melt their joy and pity  
In some concordia salus of the spirit, some sign  
Of God's perfection in the Perfect City,  
Rather than the answer to man's passionate prayer  
For a gigantic, endless county fair.

John Glassco,  
*Montreal*

Photos of Montreal in the 20's reproduced from a city brochure-map published by the Gazette. Printing Company Ltd.

delaying developers have been set.

But, still, she says, these issues shouldn't arise in the first place and the city should be zoned to prevent wholesale destruction. She faults the limitations of the Viger Commission — established several years ago to set policy for Old Montreal — and said that the commission's powers should be extended to cover the whole of Montreal.

McGill University comes in for a pounding from the Green Spaces vice president: "they haven't shown any community responsibility at all — from the Prince of Wales Terrace (replaced by the Bronfman management faculty building) on down. Part of their problem of course has been the existing taxation laws."

What's her current demolition worry? The metro extension, she said, that might turn the peaceful 64 acres of Villa Maria property off Decarie into a tasty development possibility. "And what's left of Sherbrooke Street."

What's needed? Money, always, and manpower to stuff envelopes, to staff guided tours, to lecture in the high schools, she said. But hurry: Montreal has once again become a boom town because of the Olympics and because Toronto has put the legislative axe to indiscriminate highrise development and the greedies (as well as international developers) are turning to Montreal. Mayor Drapeau has always been an obliging sort and in the rush to '76, Greenberg said, he can put through some ugly legislation.

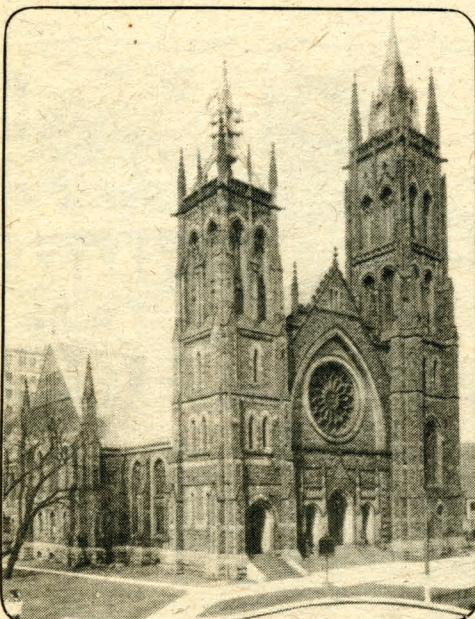
"In the end it's the people who pay — with increased taxes, increased cost of living (rent, food, restaurant), fewer low and middle rent-level places in which to live and fewer recreational areas."

### Concordia Salus

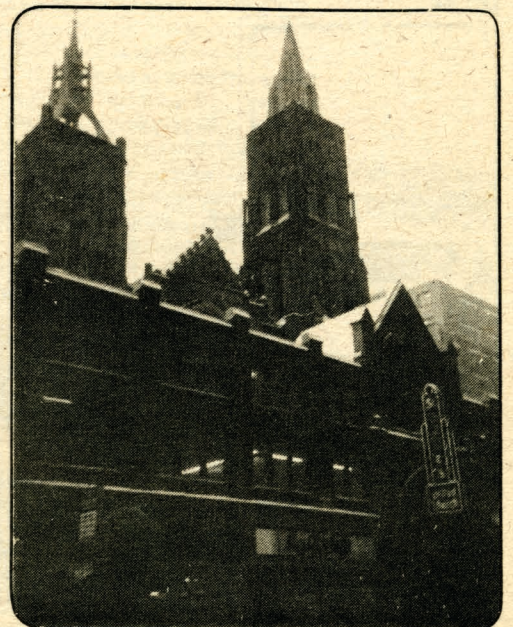
Drapeau could prevent indiscriminate development, if he wanted to, says Political Science professor and former Westmount NDP candidate, Robert Keaton.

Take the city's face for example. While it's certainly within the city's zoning power to restrict the size of new buildings, as it showed by a recent bill limiting their height in relation to land area, the mayor doesn't have, strictly speaking, the power to control demolition. But that doesn't mean that Drapeau couldn't have prevented the Van Horne demolition if he really

### Saint James United Church then...



### ...and now



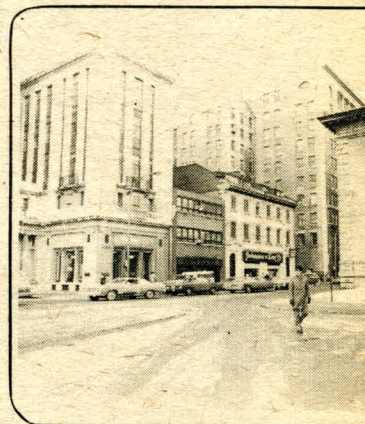


Park Toboggan Club's slide where the speed mania may be indulged with absolute safety



Mount Royal then...

...and now



wanted to, Keaton tells us.

"I firmly believe that if he had made a submission to the Quebec Municipal Board, when they knew beforehand that it was to be demolished, the board could have given him the power to block demolition."

After all, Drapeau convinced the Board to help Concordia Estates develop the Milton-Park area, Keaton points out. Concordia was in collusion with Drapeau's administration and won changes in zoning and persuaded the Board to grant the company the expropriation power it needed to obtain the remaining 20% of the land it couldn't originally buy because owners were holding out, Keaton says.

It had to be collusion, Keaton insists. It could only have been kept secret, he reasons, with collusion among the two governments and the company.

In other fields, like reduced public transit fares for the elderly, and housing, Drapeau has had the power to make improvements but he has abdicated his responsibilities because they weren't his priorities, Keaton maintains.

What are his priorities? Judging from his actions, Keaton figures Drapeau is out to make Montreal a centre of tourism and conventions. This would explain the flourish of construction of hotels and commuter-type shopping which results, as Keaton sees it, in a city more enjoyable for the tourists than for Montrealers.

Montreal's two languages, Keaton believes, prevent the formation of strong political groups. When French and English community groups get together to coordinate their efforts they usually breakdown, he says.

Keaton finds a difference between the English and the French in terms of what each perceives to be necessary reforms. It is the English middle class that is concerned with urban ecology, while the French middle class is more concerned with employment, job security and purchasing power than they are with community issues, Keaton thinks.

He sees most of the reform potential with the vanguard of the organized workers "who are keenly interested in social issues." Some are organizing opposition to Drapeau. But the French middle class has only emerged in a big way since the Quiet Revolution. "They are insecure and can't afford to concern themselves with issues other than progress, development and opportunity, the by-product of which are many of the problems we are discussing."

Keaton's predictions for the upcoming city election: perhaps 10-15 opposition members in the 52 seat council, if we're lucky.

## Selling the remains

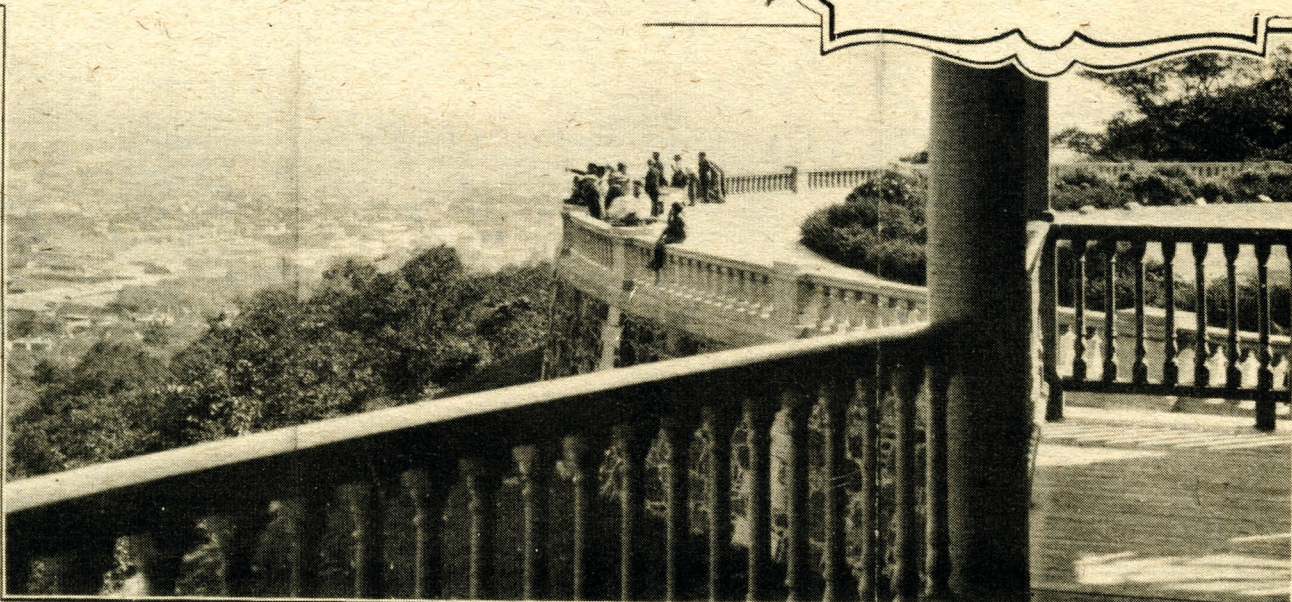
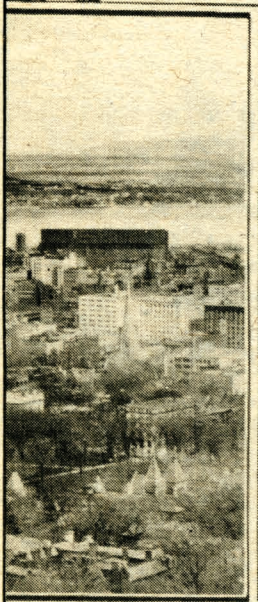
When ex-Georgian Jamie Allister was joined by ex-Georgian-cum-architectural-student Ted de Clercq, they pitched their eyes around the rubble heap of Montreal and figured something had to be done with at least the rubble since nothing much could be done to save the actual buildings. The result of their deliberations was a shop called Architectural Antiques, they recently opened down on old St. Peter Street, just below Place d'Youville.

Sales have been so brisk in the first few weeks of operation that they're beginning to run out of stock; which up to now has included fireplace woodwork, doors, wrought iron, light fixtures and half moon windows, all salvaged from places like the old Hickson mansion that used to sit gracefully behind the Museum of Fine Arts on Ontario, and McGill's old alumni headquarters on University, Martlet House.

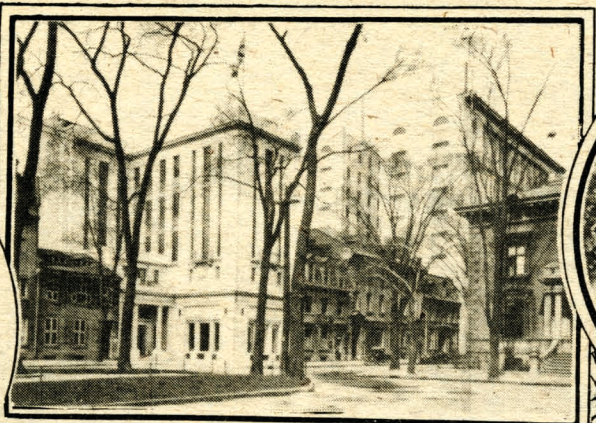
The Hickson house salvage, Allister says, was their biggest find: "We just about gutted the place. There were six of us there working the night before the ball and chain arrived, working for about twelve hours through the night." Another profitable area was in the Dorchester section, west of Guy.

Allister says that most of the outfit's advance research is done through contact with the demolition companies with which they can sometimes strike up deals. "You can't rely on City Hall to tell you what's going to come down because often by the time the places are put on the list, the buildings have already come down."

The problem apparently doesn't stop with knowing a building is going to come down: a major problem is convincing the demolition



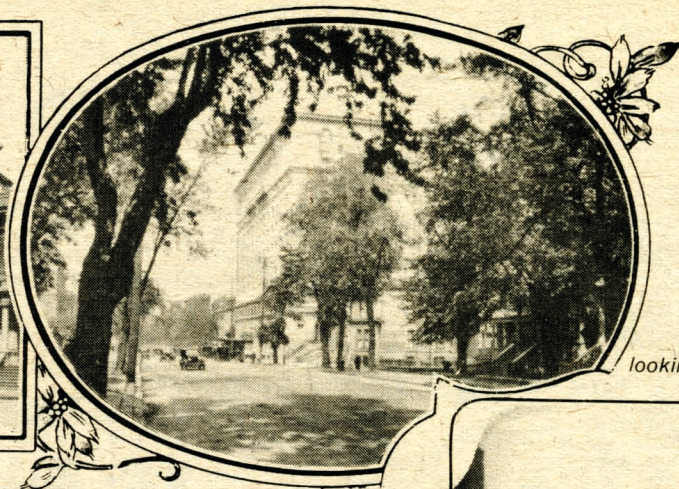




Phillips Place  
then...

... and now

known today as Beaver Hall  
Hill Square



Sherbrooke  
then...

...and now

looking towards the Ritz



people that what Allister and company are prepared to pay for stuff is enough for the demo people to take the trouble to be careful about removing some of the more delicate fixtures. Often, it's easier and more profitable to simply destroy everything, according to Allister.

What's in the future, we asked. Highrises? "I think so," Allister began, "you have to develop a common conscience in the city and it won't happen because of the French-English split." For the most part, he said, the French don't care because most of the older, more historic places are in the west end.

Certainly, we thought to ourselves, the mansion-esque homes were more common in the west end — where the money was too — but we advise anyone interested in items like stained glass to keep their eyes riveted to the Parc Lafontaine area.

On our visit to the shop the evening it opened a few weeks ago, we were treated to some hot cider and the odd startling price — startling in both directions: the bad news came first with a pair of framed municipal by-law signs saying 'no spitting' (one in English and the other in French) going for a cool \$15 each. Now the good news: a length of circular railing going for just over a hundred bucks.

What should we hold on to in these changing times, we asked Allister. "Anything that's

hand-carved — cornices, door-frames, moulding since these aren't made anymore." Add to that light fixtures and doorknobs (sets at the shop range from \$4-\$6.50). You might think some things like wooden toilet seats aren't worth hanging on to, but the one we saw — presumably the former property of some old fig of a munificent Montrealer — is fetching, or was, a handy price.

What has the shop sold that surprised Allister most? Railings, apparently, where the whole apparatus, including balustrades, has been bought up, notwithstanding the difficulties of installing the things.

Anyone with \$3000 to unload and who has a thing about wrought iron might take up their offer — currently the highest priced item in the shop — of 60 feet of old man Hickson's fence.

## Infusion confusion

Urban Affairs man Ron Bryant told us that the Viger Commission worked, up to a point, in overseeing Old Montreal. But it was a negative action in the sense that it prevented people from ripping down buildings and didn't have the sort of money to carry out extensive preservation work. "What it wants," Bryant told us, "is an infusion of public money.

"It came off with a bang around Expo — Place Jacques Cartier was fixed up and the city also fixed up Bonsecours market and companies became involved (C.I.L. repaired the Delveccio house in the section) but the momentum of Expo has really run down now."

More money still has to come. Bryant told us

this story: "The Youville Stables Company did a wonderful job with the stables and fixed up a house at the foot of Place Jacques Cartier but I am appalled — everytime I go down there, I see the place is still for rent.

"Well, it's hardly any encouragement for other private investment," he said. "In other words, the city must take over."

Bryant agreed with our view — that Old Montreal had become our token bit of history, leaving the rest of the city open to the ball and chain. What disturbed him? "The Van Horne house was a crime," he said, "and the demolition of houses along Dorchester near the Children's Hospital. There was no earthly reason that Dorchester had to be widened when the expressway was built parallel to it.

"A pointless exercise."

## Life with Lev

If I was able to take the disappearance of the Van Horne house with relative calm, it was because I had survived a more sordid and more personal desecration. When Prince of Wales Terrace came down, between midnight and noon of the same day, I was treated to the spectacle of a university of perhaps more than local reputation removing a building of unquestioned architectural value. The Van Horne house was of less stylistic merit, and besides, I had never lived there. I had, however, lived in Prince of Wales Terrace, so its removal I felt as a personal affront. Concepts of reality differ, though, and the buildings in the neo-Brutalist or Canadian Abortionesque style that now fill the space I once enjoyed are far less real than what I can reconstruct in memory.

The winter of 1929 and 1930, and the next year -- two seasons of snow sandwiching a lettuce of spring, a highly flavoured slice of summer, and dressing of autumn -- that was my first taste of Montreal, and the origin of a never-to-be-satisfied appetite. The metaphorical counter across which I was served these strong meats was what now seems a very small section of Sherbrooke Street: from Cote des Neiges to University, and, once or twice I think, as far as Bleury.

I was not very old nor very tall, so that first winter presented a limited landscape of great banks of snow between me and the street with its trams and cars, wagons and sledges, its little excited crowds of sparrows warming their feet and feeding on the horse dung. There were bundled nuns and blue-faced nannies, students and dowagers, all crowding along the narrowed walkways. My three-year-old sister was pushed in a perambulator-sleigh by -- here we became exotic and a bit self-conscious -- not a nanny, but by Lev. Lev, whose name meant 'lion', and whose size and splendour in his wolf-skin coat and hat made him so superior to, and so different from, the standard nannies and mummies, we loved most dearly, even though we felt that in public we rather had to live up to him. He spoke neither French nor English, but only Georgian and a kind of lisping baby-talk Russian; our negotiations with passers-by lured into conversation by our blatant charm were conducted by my sister, glib and sociable in the four major languages. 'Not our brother,' she explained to a cooing matron, 'Our nurse-man.'

Season by season the three of us savoured the Montreal that flowed along Sherbrooke Street. Lev flew us a kite on the McGill campus, a fish-shaped kite the like of which had never been seen in Montreal before, a kite he had made himself in his room in the basement. We bought ice cream, and fed the fag-end of the cones to the squirrels. Lev was inclined to absentmindedness (or perhaps a very young man's hunger?) and would eat all his cone unless we reminded him of the squirrels. And he was too big for the man-powered carousel that sometimes appeared in the intersections of alleys and side streets; too big for the little horses, too big and too strong even to turn the crank; one day we persuaded the carousel man to let Lev spell him, and he agreed, but decided after not very many revolutions that Lev was 'Trop vite; trop fort.'

And when we went home there was tea, usually camomile tea, rather nasty, or linden tea, rather too refined — and only after Lev had slicked us up and changed his blouse, to offer us to our elders and betters in the drawing-room. Occasionally, when there was no one of any moral integrity around, we had a bootleg cup of real tea upstairs in the sitting room, and Lev would play Skat with us until my father came. By this time of day the house had become very still. The traffic was less, and the thick walls shut out the heat of summer or the cold of winter according to the season. From somewhere downstairs small sounds and scents of dinner crept, up and presently my father, who had come to instruct us all, but mainly Lev, in the decencies of English, would become a little abstracted, a little less exacting. Finally he would ask Lev a direct question. If Lev answered, 'Yes, lord,' or even as he sometimes would, 'Yes, god,' my father would only laugh and say, 'yes, sir, yes, sir; yes, SIR.' Then he would wrestle and tickle us all into a heap, and go down to dinner. 'See that they're fed and watered and penned up for the night, Lev Pavlich,' and Lev, having taken thought, would answer, 'Yes...sir?'

Sometimes I glance north across Sherbrooke Street and seem to see the trees and the grass and the long grey facade; even Lev and my sister walking under the sun-shot leaves. Never myself. Buy why, or how, should I, since it is all contained in me?

Howard Greer

Howard Greer is a part-time theatre arts student and teaches at Dawson College's New School.





Place Jacques Cartier  
then...

...now



## Parking parks

From street level, at least between nine and five on weekdays, it may be difficult for some of us to see parking lots as open spaces.

But if you're working on the fifth floor of a building which is surrounded on three sides by other buildings you may, as Economics Professor Paul Hohenberg points out, take a more appreciative view of the light afforded by a parking lot on the fourth side.

A city needs open spaces, even if they are parking lots, says Hohenberg, and he cautions those who would have us blindly erect new buildings on these lots in order to save older places from demolition. The parking lots could become parks, after all, and he suggests that people should consider the relative merits of preserving the space as opposed to an older building.

Not that Hohenberg is anti anti-developers. He agrees, for instance, that it is sometimes not only aesthetically valuable but plain economic good sense to keep a building rather than demolish it. "If the building is sound, then it's cheaper to maintain it."

Indeed, he says, maintenance may even turn a profit for the owner who can justify rent increases by making improvements. Unfortunately, however, some tax laws discourage this. People who improve the condition of their property normally find their valuation, and hence their taxes, increased. "We should be encouraging maintenance, not discouraging it," argues the economics representative on Sir George's Urban Studies program.

Hohenberg could not say generally whether maintaining old buildings provided more employment than new construction, but he did say that maintenance work provided more opportunities for unskilled workers.

## Parking personal

The Toronto Parking Authority recently offered commuters a deal at one of its lots: drivers carrying at least two passengers could park for 50 cents a day, a saving of 75 cents. But, as the *Toronto Star* reports, the experiment failed. Badly: it was a big day if over a hundred cars showed up in the almost 500 space lot.

The parking lot's consulting psychiatrist said: "We've had no training, no preparation for the strangeness of car pools. We don't open up for fear we'll be hurt." Apart from that, the 75 cent saving didn't appear to be enough of a pay-off for less privacy.

are given over to cars and parking lots, the ex-Georgian says, and if we can somehow find a satisfactory solution to the transportation problem we can devote much of this space to much more advantageous ends.

Parnass's idea is to ban all cars from the city core and to replace them with publicly owned, little golf-cart type vehicles which could be operated on the credit card system. These vehicles could be picked up or abandoned anywhere in the downtown area, which, Parnass points out, is certainly more convenient than looking for a parking spot and would easily be possible if the city hired men to redistribute the carts to the points where they might be needed. In addition, he says, the plan would cut down on pollution and noise, and provide the city with a painless but very lucrative source of revenue.

Another major advantage, he suggests, would be that with the saving in space, we could afford to close every third or fourth street and turn it into a kind of grassy mall - something like a long, thin park - for the use of pedestrians and fresh air lovers alike.

## Bishop St. houses may go for library

It now appears likely that the government will grant Sir George a new high-rise building which will cost an estimated \$12 million. This building would house a new library, the Faculty of Commerce, the computer centre, administration offices, and classrooms as well as bringing together most of the departments now located in the smaller annexes. But, in order to find enough space, it seems likely that the university would have to demolish all the turn-of-the-century buildings that it owns on the north side of the Hall Building. The

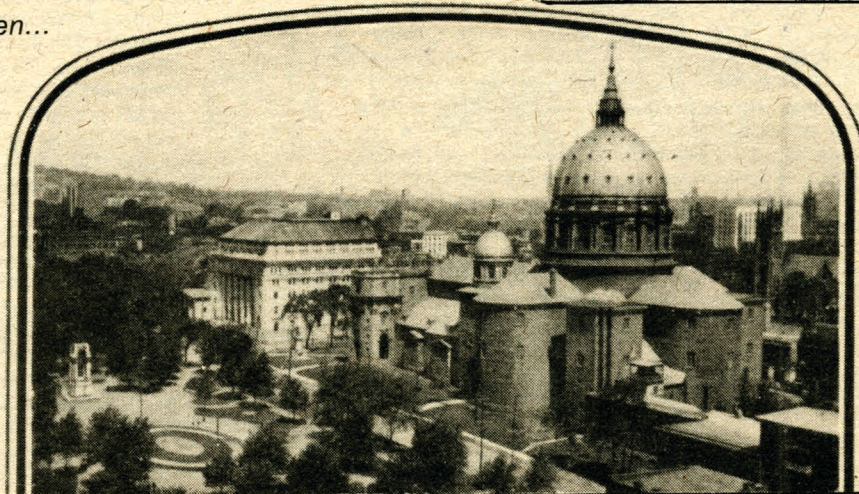
only other alternative which exists is to get permission from the city to block off Mackay St. north of de Maisonneuve Blvd. and then to build on the west side of the street. But this too would involve either demolishing or drastically re-modelling a number of older structures and the option seems unlikely in view of the fact that several of the properties involved are still privately owned.

## Save Montreal

For information about the citizens' group, Save Montreal, to contribute or volunteer phone 844-2266.



Dominion Square  
then...



## Developing the public-private car

Architect Harry Parnass is concerned about the building boom in Montreal but, he says, we can make the city a much more pleasant place to live by working on a much more basic problem - traffic.

Fantastic amounts of space in the city core



## Champ sits out tourney

While Sir George fanciers of the numbers racket are still sweating it out over Sports Illustrated Baseball (the World Series is scheduled for the week of Feb. 25), folks at Loyola (where "innovative courses like Andragogy continue to pull 'em in") are all atwitter over the 1974 Canadian Open Table Hockey Championships.

Sixty players will fight it out for some twelve hours on Saturday, Feb. 2 starting at 2 p.m. The game is played on Coleco's Stanley Cup Hockey model 5380 (that's the one with the 'S' shaped curve traced out by the defense-men); a bevy of these little beauties are mounted on 35-inch legs and both ice surface and puck are treated with wax. Officiating is a staff of 24, 14 of whom are girls ("the only completely integrated set of officials in any sport of any kind"). Entry fee is \$15, which gets players supper "plus a few drinks", and Hockey Night in Canada will be there to record it all for posterity.

"To be held in the spacious Guadagni Lounge of Loyola College," the release continues, "the tournament will feature all the biggest names in table hockey from across Canada and the United States."

Not Joe Szwimer, though. Who's Joe Szwimer? He's the plucky McGill youngster whose blinding speed won him last year's first-ever Canadian title. "My championship's been maligned!" Jolting Joe told *I&E*. He sees no reason to shell out the \$15 entry fee all over again, it's just "bush" and "not worth the trouble." The defending champ challenged Coleco to put up some kind of purse, "since they'll be getting cross-country coverage on the deal." A March tourney slated for Chicago boasts a \$500 first prize, he told us.

While no cash goes with the Loyola laurels, organizers have opted for their own sense of class. "The mode of dress for the 1974 Canadian Open Table Hockey Championships will be casual" but "jeans are absolutely not acceptable." Non-playing guests will be nicked \$1 and are "subject to the same dress regulations as are players."



## Caring about what disappears

How expendable is the small town and farm? A group of contemporary Edmonton artists have some answers in "For an Independent Hairy Hill", the National Gallery show at Sir George next Thursday through Feb. 19. Albertan artist Tom Radford tells what motivated the gathering together of works of art that say something about the land:

Originally known as the Soda Lake Post Office, the village of Hairy Hill was established in north-eastern Alberta in 1907. The community took its name from a nearby hill where the once-dominant buffalo grazed and shed their winter coats. It was one of a vast scattering of small communities built at the turn of the century in response to the C.P.R. and the eastern land companies' promises of a "Last Best West" - an agricultural region described to the immigrant as a "land of illimitable treasures and boundless possibilities... awakening to the stir of a new life."

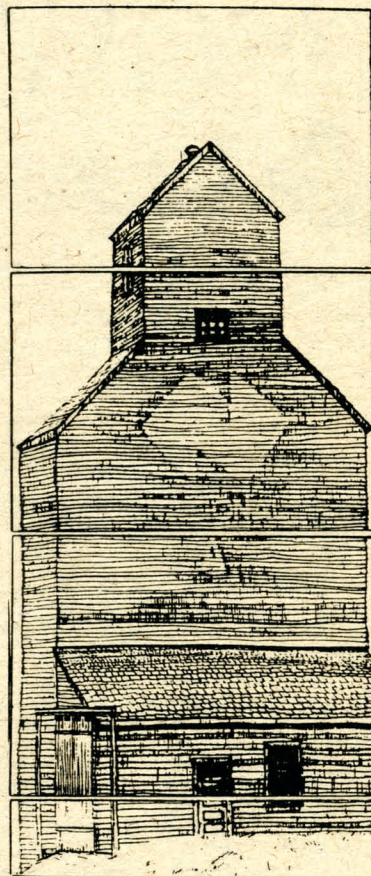
In the years to come, when centralization and urbanization became more and more national and international economic priorities, it was the family farm, the small town, and the small business which were to become expendable. Communities of the size and character of Hairy Hill were simply "unrealistic" from an economic point of view. Goods and services could be produced much more efficiently in a city-centred society which increasingly preferred to manage its agricultural resources through corporation farms. The small farms of the families who had settled the West were now deemed obsolete.

Each year in the area around Hairy Hill one can find more abandoned farms and more boarded-up buildings. But what remains of Hairy Hill has a certain presence: ikons in a Ukrainian Orthodox church, painted in the 1920s; golden crops stretching away on every side; the windswept shell of a one-room school house; distant cries of Canada Geese; morning glories climbing the side of alkali sloughs; a group of children playing street-hockey behind the town garage; hammer-and-sickle carved into the rough gravestones of forgotten prairie radicals of the 1930s; the winding rhythms of a country road; and the ocean of stars on a cold prairie night.

A community which did its best to establish itself in harmony with so remarkable and persevering a landscape cannot simply be decided out of existence by directors of the board. The culture of the small-town West is that of a group of people who worked to build their own lives and identities, who preferred as much as possible not to purchase them or see them imposed from outside.

It is tragic that any community's self-sufficiency, its sense of its own culture, can be taken away by men whose ambitions for power and profit require the manipulation and exploitation of other people and things. The land companies, loan companies, grain companies, machinery companies, the banks and the railways have been able to stay two jumps ahead of the farmer and small-town businessman in determining how the West would develop. To date, it is these interests that have determined the fate of Hairy Hill and hundreds of towns like it across the West. The residents of these communities have never been able to realize the control over their own lives they had imagined would be theirs.

But the struggle for that control is by no means over.



## Tonguing, fingering expert to blow soon

Help is on the way for trumpet players with ailing chops. Young virtuoso Bob O'Donnell, Ice Follies music director, will give a clinic and concert Monday, Jan. 28.

He'll cover such slippery areas as embouchure, tonguing, fingering, endurance techniques and how to prepare for today's demands; then he'll blow the place apart with everything from Haydn's Trumpet Concerto to James Taylor's Fire and Rain.

O'Donnell has paid dues with the likes of Ray Charles, Stan Kenton, Louie Bellson, Sy Zentner and, if truth be told, the staff band at Disneyland. Professional musicians will have to pay \$10 for his clinic, students only \$2. It's in the D.B. Clarke Theatre at 8:30 p.m.; tickets from Continuing Education, 2140 Bishop, 879-8405.

*continued from page 1*

the establishment of research projects," Perry suggested, "some of them providing drug information in a better way than it has been done up to now and using different techniques of treatment. Perry said he was skeptical: "The LeDain Commission did ask, for instance, if it would be possible to set up clinics in which heroin could be used to maintain addicts," he said, "and they were turned down. I've noticed that they've asked for this again. Who knows?"

By the time you ask the question - why do people use drugs in the first place - you get to see the huge dimensions of the problem, Perry said: "I have a feeling that no matter what you do, it will still be putting a bandage on a hemorrhage."

One thing that's on Perry's mind is the ramifications of police roundups: "One thing about the police - they don't like to be wrong," he said. So if they round up suspects who come out clean, Perry said, the police are very likely going to try to pin something on them. "In (his native) Sydney, if the cops don't get you for possession, they'll get you for

offensive behaviour," he told us.

Apart from that, the urine tests that are used to single out opiate users from non-users are not a sure thing. Even Campbell admitted in the report that test results have shown false positives, that is, the tests have shown people to be users when they weren't. Campbell said that these techniques can be refined with time, as Perry read from the report, but even so, the psychologist has doubts: Is it right that police have the power to make these tests? The same question of course has been raised when the breathalyzer test was introduced. Drunks on the road, Perry said, were indeed a danger but he doubted that addicts posed the same threat.

Perry echoes the fears expressed by some that those seeking voluntary help may well be scared off because of the fantastic measures that could be imposed on them - beginning with the three day mandatory check-up and lock-up that Campbell suggests.

Overall, Perry said, it was a good report, at the moment the best compilation of facts on drugs available and without a lot of ponderous moralizing.



# SGWU THIS WEEK

Notices must be received by Wednesday noon for Thursday publication. Contact Maryse Perraud at 879-2823, 2145 Mackay St. in the basement.

**SAFE AT HOME:** Teacher, critic, editor, poet, baseball nut and friend of Governors General, George Bowering has been called up from B.C. for a free reading Friday.

## thursday 24

UNIVERSITY COUNCIL ON STUDENT LIFE: Meeting at 4 p.m. in H-769.  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE ASSOCIATION: Meeting at 4 p.m. in H-1107.  
KARMA COFFEE HOUSE: Ken Tobias sets at 8:30 and 10:30 p.m. at 1476 Crescent through Sunday (879-4517, 879-7216).  
SANDWICH THEATRE: Don Shapiro's play "High-rise" and a reading of his new play "Young Man's Christian Association" at 8:30 p.m., 3480 McTavish St.; free.  
CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: Festival of contemporary German cinema through Feb. 3 - "Ein Unheimlich Starker Abgang" (Une fausse couche grave) - French subtitles - (Michael Verhoeven, 1973) at 7 p.m. and "Harlis" - English subtitles - (Robert Van Ackeren, 1973) at 9 p.m. in H-110; 75¢ each.  
WEISSMAN GALLERY: Twelve jumbo paintings by John Fox, through Jan. 29.  
GALLERY I: The Image Bank postcard show - 5,000 postcards from 300 artists around the world - through Jan. 29.  
GALLERY II: Permanent collection through Jan. 29.  
STUDENTS UNION: "Movie Orgy", a video collage of outrageous film frolics, at 11 a.m., 1, 3, 5 and 7 p.m. free at 1476 Crescent through tomorrow; 5¢ coffee, too.  
CHAPLAINS: Worship with Rev. Arijan Groeneveld, 11:45 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. in Graduate Students Lounge, 7th floor.

## friday 25

POETRY READING: George Bowering reads his poems at 8:30 p.m. in H-435; free.  
CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Desaster" (Le désastre) - French subtitles - (Reinhard Hauff - he'll be there) at 7 p.m. and "Die Eltern" (The Parents) - original German version - (W. Geisendoerfer, 1973 - he'll be there) at 9 p.m. in H-110; 75¢ each.  
KARMA COFFEE HOUSE: Ken Tobias sets at 8:30, 10:30 and midnight at 1476 Crescent (879-4517, 879-7216).  
THEATRE ARTS: Student production of "Rumples-tiltskin" at 7 p.m. in the D.B. Clarke Theatre; 50¢ for kids, adults \$1 (reservations & group rates at 879-4341).  
STUDENTS UNION: See Thursday.  
STUDENT INTERNATIONAL MEDITATION SOCIETY: Introductory lecture on transcendental meditation at 8 p.m. in H-1221.  
HOCKEY: Three Rivers vs Sir George at Verdun auditorium, 8 p.m.  
SANDWICH THEATRE: Don Shapiro's play "High-rise" and a reading of his new play "Young Man's Christian Association" at 8 p.m., 3480 McTavish St.; free.  
SCIENCE WEEK: Pub on the mezzanine at 1 p.m. with the Young & Foolish; beer 3 for \$1.  
TURKISH CULTURAL ASSOCIATION: Turkish lessons at 7 p.m. in H-511.  
SENATE: Meeting at 2 p.m. in room B204/205, Bryan Bldg., Loyola Campus.

## saturday 26

CHINESE GEORGIAN ASSOCIATION: Chinese New Year dance in the Hall Bldg. cafeteria, at 9 p.m.; members 50¢, non-members \$1.  
CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Tschetan, der Indianerjunge" - original German version - (Peter Fleischmann, 1972) at 7 p.m. and "Mathias Kneissl" (Reinhard Hauff, 1971 - he'll be there) at 9 p.m. in H-110; 75¢ each.  
MUSICA CAMERATA: Free chamber music (Berkeley, Debussy, Mozart) at 5 p.m. in H-110.  
KARMA COFFEE HOUSE: See Friday.  
SANDWICH THEATRE: See Friday.  
THEATRE ARTS: Student production of "Rumples-tiltskin" at 2 and 7 p.m. in the D.B. Clarke Theatre; 50¢ for kids, adults \$1 (reservations & group rates at 879-4341).

## Jobs

**Clerk/Typist (CT2) - Accounts Office**  
**Duties:** Typing of forms and letters; filing; general clerical duties including writing of receipts, making bank deposits, answering telephone enquiries.  
**Qualifications:** Accurate typing; capable of dealing with the public in cheerful diplomatic manner. Ability to converse in the French language would be a definite asset.

**Receptionist/Typist (CT2) - Physical Plant**

**Duties:** Typing, filing, ability to work with figures. Answering telephone and assist three (3) superintendents with their correspondence.  
**Qualifications:** High school graduate, bilingual or adequate knowledge of French necessary. Should know how to operate calculator.

Interested candidates are invited to sub-

mit applications in writing or by contacting Personnel Officers Nelson T. Gibeau (879-4521) or Susan Silverman (879-8116).

## Awards

This list includes most of the awards with deadlines between February 1 and 15. More awards and information at the Guidance Information Centre, H-440.

### Graduate Level

OXFORD U., ST. HILDA'S COLLEGE, McIlraith research fellowships. For women. (Feb. 1).

DUKE U., CENTER FOR COMMONWEALTH STUDIES. Graduate fellowships for Commonwealth students. (Feb. 1).

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY TEACHERS. J.H. Stewart Reid memorial fellowship. (Feb. 1).

## sunday 27

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Die Reise Nach Wien" - original German version - (Edgar Reitz, 1973) with Elke Sommer at 3 p.m.; "La Richeesse Soudaine des Pauvres Paysans de Kombach" - French subtitles - (Volker Schlöndorff, 1971) at 5 p.m.; "Aguirre, Der Zorn Gottes" (Aguirre, Wrath of God) - English subtitles - (Werner Herzog, 1972) at 7 p.m. and "Liebe Mutter Mir Geht Es Gut" (Chère Mère, je me porte bien) - French subtitles - (Christian Ziewer, 1971 - he'll be there) at 9 p.m. in H-110; 75¢ each.  
SCIENCE WEEK: Ski trip to Mont Tremblant-leaves Hall Bldg. at 7:30 a.m.; bus and tow ticket \$7 (tickets on mezzanine and in H-1280-4).  
GOLEM COFFEE HOUSE: Hoot at 3460 Stanley St. at 9 p.m.; \$1.25.  
KARMA COFFEE HOUSE: See Thursday.

## monday 28

ARABIC CLUB: Meeting at 6 p.m. in H-617.  
MUSIC: Trumpet clinic and concert with Bob O'Donnell at 8:30 p.m. in the D.B. Clarke Theatre; tickets (\$10 pros, \$2 students) from Continuing Education, 2140 Bishop, 879-8405.  
DEBATING UNION: Debate between Dr. N. Mezvinsky, history prof at Central Connecticut State College, and Dr. Z. Amit, SGWU psychology prof, on whether or not the Zionist character of the state of Israel is the major stumbling block in the permanent settlement of the Middle East conflict; 2 p.m. in H-435.  
STUDENTS UNION: Jim Croce on videotape for half an hour at 11 a.m., 1, 3, 5 and 7 p.m. through Friday; free at 1476 Crescent, and 5¢ coffee, too.  
CHAPLAINS: Worship Service with Rev. Peter Macaskill, 11:45 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. in Graduate Students Lounge, 7th floor.

## tuesday 29

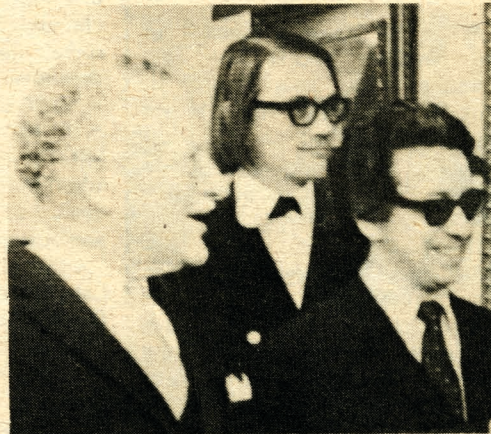
CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Smiles of a Summer Night" (Bergman, 1955) and "The Silence" (Bergman, 1963) at 8:30 p.m. in H-110; 75¢.  
ENGINEERING OPEN HOUSE: Tours of sub-basement labs from noon to 4 p.m. with faculty advice, coffee & doughnuts in H-0011.  
GEORGIAN CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP: Bible study at 3:30 p.m. in basement of 2050 Mackay.  
STUDENTS UNION: See Monday.  
CHAPLAINS: Liturgical Expression (Eastern Orthodox Morning Prayers) with Fr. Ihor Kutash, 11:45 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. in Graduate Students Lounge, 7th floor.

## wednesday 30

GEORGIAN CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP: Guest speaker Capt. Douglas Moore at 3:30 p.m. in H-615.  
HOCKEY: McGill vs Sir George, at McGill, 8 p.m.  
STUDENT INTERNATIONAL MEDITATION SOCIETY: Introductory lecture on transcendental meditation at 3 p.m. in H-1209.  
STUDENTS UNION: See Monday.  
KARMA COFFEE HOUSE: Hamid Hamilton Camp and the Sky Moners sets at 8:30 and 10:30 p.m. at 1476 Crescent through Sunday (879-4517, 879-7216).  
CHAPLAINS: Liturgical Expression (Catholic Mass) with Fr. Don Carver, 11:45 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. in Graduate Students Lounge, 7th floor; also spiritual dialogue at 2 p.m. in H-643.

## thursday 31

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Das Falsche Gewicht" (The Wrong Weight) - English subtitles - (Bernhard Wicki, 1970) at 8 p.m. in H-110; 75¢.  
STUDENTS UNION: See Monday.  
KARMA COFFEE HOUSE: See Wednesday.  
GOLEM COFFEE HOUSE: Jack Nissenson (traditional folk) at 3460 Stanley St. at 9 p.m.; \$1.25.



GALLERIES: "For an Independent Hairy Hill" show (see page 7) through Feb. 19.  
CHAPLAINS: See last Thursday.

## friday 1

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Ludwig" (Requiem For a Virgin King) - English subtitles - (Hans-Jürgen Syberberg, 1972) at 8 p.m. in H-110; 75¢.  
HOCKEY: Bishop's vs Sir George at Verdun Auditorium, 8 p.m.  
KARMA COFFEE HOUSE: Hamid Hamilton Camp and the Sky Moners sets at 8:30, 10:30 and midnight at 1476 Crescent (879-4517, 879-7216).  
STUDENTS UNION: See Monday.  
STUDENT INTERNATIONAL MEDITATION SOCIETY: Introductory lecture on transcendental meditation at 8 p.m. in H-1221.  
ARTS FACULTY COUNCIL: Meeting at 1 p.m. in H-769.  
GRADUATE STUDIES: Ajit K. Rakshit defends his engineering doctoral thesis on "The Influence of the Random Metal Cutting Forces on the Formation of Surface Texture in Finish Turning" at 9:30 a.m. in H-769.

## saturday 2

HOCKEY: Sherbrooke vs Sir George at Verdun Auditorium, 4:30 p.m.  
GOLEM COFFEE HOUSE: See Thursday.  
KARMA COFFEE HOUSE: See Friday.  
CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Strohfeuer" (Summer Lightning) - English subtitles - (Volker Schlöndorff, 1972) at 8 p.m. in H-110; 75¢.

## notices

CUSO recruiting teachers, engineers, commerce students, etc. Call Sheila McDonough at 879-2845 or Albert Jordan, 879-4347.  
YORK U. GRAD PROGRAMS explained by Don Hathaway all day Jan. 29 in room Y-203, Norris Bldg. (879-4249).

## ISSUES & EVENTS

Published Thursday by the Information Office of Sir George Williams University, Montreal 107. The office is located in the basement, 2145 Mackay Street (879-4136). Submissions are welcome.

John McNamee, Maryse Perraud, Michael Sheldon, Malcolm Stone, Don Worrall, Joel McCormick, editor

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INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH AND EXCHANGES BOARD. Fellowships for preparatory study in the United States and Canada. (Feb. 1).

RESOURCES FOR THE FUTURE. Doctoral dissertation fellowships. (Feb. 1).

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA. Sir Arthur Sims scholarship, for study in Great Britain. (Feb. 15).

B.M.I Awards for student composers. (Feb. 15).

### Faculty Level

PHI BETA KAPPA. Mary Isabel Sibbey fellowship in French language and literature. (Feb. 1).

FOLGER SHAKESPEARE LIBRARY. Fellowships. (Feb. 1).

CANADA. DEPT. OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS. Assistance to Canadian university professors who have been invited to teach in foreign universities. (Feb. 1).

ACLS. Grants-in-aid. To provide funds in support of significant humanistic research. (Feb. 15)

### Graduate and Faculty Level

IMPERIAL OIL. Graduate research fellowships. (Feb. 1).

LAIDLAW FOUNDATION. Service sabbatical awards; Advanced academic awards; Research fellowships. (Feb. 1).

U. OF PENNSYLVANIA. S.S. Huebner Foundation for Insurance Education. Predoctoral and post-doctoral fellowships. (Feb. 1).

U. OF ALBERTA. Isaak Walton Killam memorial fellowships. (Feb. 1).

ACLS. Grants for study of East European languages. Summer. (Feb. 1).

CANADA. DEPT. OF LABOUR. UNIVERSITY RESEARCH PROGRAM. Grants in aid of research. (Feb. 15).

QUEBEC. DEPT. OF EDUCATION. Services des bourses de perfectionnement. (Feb. 15).